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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1835.

Culture of Wheat.

As this is considered the most important crop to which the farmer can direct his attention, it is at the same time one of the most difficult to cultivate with uniform success. Different and even opposite courses must be pursued under different circumstances, in order to obtain the same desirable result—a good crop; difference of soil—difference of climate—difference in the time of sowing—and difference in the variety of seed, all frequently require material variations in the mode of culture, rendering the business of raising wheat one of the most complex of all the branches of agricultural practice.

In offering a few remarks upon the cultivation of this very important crop, we propose principally to point out that course which practice has shown to be most uniformly attended with success; and we indulge the hope, that by placing, at the present time, these facts and instructions concisely before the farmer, he may not only be enabled the more effectually to put his previous knowledge into operation, but also to derive new and useful hints from the experience of others.

Soil and preparation. In preparing the soil for many other crops, it is rare that much caution or skill is necessary; for instance, *corn* requires high manuring and a rich soil, and it is scarcely possible to carry this to excess. But with wheat the case is otherwise; land naturally very rich, or highly manured, is apt to cause, during the hot season of summer, a too rapid growth of straw, at the expense of the seed, and rust, lodging, and ultimate failure is frequently the consequence. This evil is increased to a far greater degree if strong unfermented manure is employed, which causes a still more luxuriant growth of stalks.*

Unfermented or fresh manure should therefore never be applied to land intended immediately for wheat. But as a material loss would result from allowing manure to ferment in the open air, and thus waste a large part of its strength, it is always best, where practicable, to apply fresh manure to other crops which are to precede wheat. In this way the manure becomes well rotted and thoroughly incorporated with the soil by the time that wheat is sown upon it. Land may be highly manured by this course, without any bad effects; indeed, some of the best crops are obtained from ground enriched in this manner; instances of which may be often seen in places where large quantities of manure have been accidentally deposited in previous years, as by old stacks of hay, demolished buildings, &c., where grain is often three times more productive than on adjoining ground in the same field.

Deep plougking. When the above course of manuring is pursued, land is rarely made too rich for wheat, provided it be accompanied with deep ploughing. This is indeed highly important, especially in heavy fertile soils, such as constitute a large part of the land of western New York. Nearly all who raise large crops on such soils have made use of deep ploughing in previous years. There are however some very shallow soils, where the subsoil will not admit of this practice; such of course must form exceptions; but these form but a small part of the land in this country.

Summer fallows and rotation of crops. It is a point which appears to be generally conceded, that *rest* is of no use to land and can never improve its quality while nothing grows upon it. Ground which is not employed in producing food for animals, should be occupied in preparing food for plants; or in other words, instead of lying naked, it should be producing some suitable crop to serve as a coat of manure to enrich itself. The practice of summer fallowing therefore can only be of use in destroying weeds with which land may have become infested, and in pulverizing and mixing soils of a heavy adhesive nature. In other cases the practice should never be resorted to. For although it generally is followed by good crops, yet these are produced at such expense, as to render it in the end much more unprofitable than a judicious rotation. For in addition to several expensive ploughings, the use of the land for nearly two years is appropriated to a single crop.

But one of the worst practices in husbandry, is that of raising successive crops of wheat on the same field. In this way land always must deteriorate, at the same time it becomes foul with chess and other weeds. In many parts of this state where this course has been practiced, fields have been seen the present season with little else than chess growing upon them. It is true there are some farmers who have succeeded in raising a succession of good crops on one piece of ground, but such instances are comparatively very rare; and even where they exist, the practice should not be continued. For it has been proved by repeated experiments, that where the same crop is taken year after year from a piece of land, it becomes, sooner or later, exhausted of its specific food for that crop—in some instances this speedily takes place, in others it requires a long series of years, but in all cases it is the inevitable consequence. Instances of soils thus worn out are not wanting in the older settled parts of this country, which were once remarkable for their fertility, but which now afford crops scarcely worth raising. And it may be regarded as a universal rule, that lands, once capable of producing good crops, and afterwards losing this quality, are brought to that state by improper cultivation—by a too frequent succession of exhausting crops, instead of a constant change from one crop to another, from crops of as different nature from each other as possible, and changes from tillage to seeding with grass, and from grass again to tillage.

Peas, beans, and clover, are among the best crops to precede wheat, as they are very different in their nature from it, and consequently afford a greater chage in the succession. Clover in particular, possesses several advantages; its roots loosen the soil, it furnishes excellent manure when ploughed under, and unlike the natural grasses, does not form so tough a sod as to require summer fallowing in order to break and pulverize it.

Best sorts of seed. In favorable seasons, and on good ground, the red chaff bald wheat is generally to be preferred as affording the largest and best product; but as the white flint is a hardier plant and more capable of withstanding the vicissitudes of seasons, there is more certainty of its producing a uniform crop; it is more especially to be preferred on wet soils, or where wheat is liable to be winter killed, or otherwise suffer

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* It is an established law in vegetable economy, that an extraordinary growth of the stem and leaves is always at the expense of the fruit or seed. Hence fruit trees rarely bear while in a very thrifty state, but require first to be checked in their growth in order to produce fruit. Now, as it is during the heat of summer, a season when vegetation advances most rapidly, that wheat matures its seed, it is more liable, on this account, to suffer from too vigorous a growth, than other plants which ripen their seed later in the season, such as Indian corn.

Another evil of a luxuriant growth is the liability to be beaten down by storms; and this is frequently felt even where the rapidity of the growth would not be such as to prevent the maturity of the seed. But that this evil is not a necessary consequence of vigorous vegetation is proved by the fact that some of the largest crops ever cultivated have completely withstood wind and rains; and also by the fact that grain is not always beaten down where heaviest on the field. What course is requisite to prevent this evil, without diminishing the crop, requires further investigation.

An experiment given in the American Farmer, vol. 15, p. 265, may serve to throw some light upon this subject. Two pieces of ground precisely similar in quality and aspect, were sown with wheat; one was sown *broadcast*, and the other in *rows* in the following way:—The land was ploughed as usual, but instead of being harrowed, the wheat was sown immediately after ploughing, by which nearly all the seed fell into the furrows, very little remaining on the ridges. The field was harrowed, not crosswise, but in the same direction as it was ploughed. The last operation cast the seed almost entirely into the furrows, at the same time covering it, so that the wheat stood when it came up almost as completely in rows as if planted in drills. This field of wheat succeeded perfectly, and the grain remained erect; while that on the adjoining field which had been sown broadcast, was beaten to the ground.

This result was explained as follows: In the field sown broadcast, the grain stood close and prevented the circulation of the air; consequently the stalks, deprived of its influence, and the action of light, remained soft and tender, and unable to support their weight; but the case being different in the other field, the stalks became firm and hardened. "Plant one grain of wheat," says Nicholson, "in the richest soil, and the stalk when grown will not fall; but plant many in the same soil, so closely together as to preclude the free circulation of the air among the stalks, and they become unable to support their own weight."

from unfavorable causes. On soils of unequal nature, or where the uncertainty of the coming season renders it impossible to know what variety may be best adapted, it has sometimes been found useful to mix seed of opposite properties, such as flint and red chaff, so that where one does not succeed, the other may take its place. The crate wheat, and some other of the bearded varieties, produce good crops, but are not perhaps equal in all respects to those above mentioned.

It is not only important to obtain the best varieties, but also to use the finest and largest seed which can be procured of such varieties.

Change of seed. There is also a great advantage in a change of seed from different climates, and from soils of an opposite nature, if the quality be otherwise equally good. Certain varieties, if cultivated for a long succession of years on the same spot, gradually change in their nature and quality, according to the nature of the climate and soil. If this change is such as in any particular to lessen its value, the seed should be changed by substituting that which grew where such change is not produced. An instance may serve to illustrate this. "In some mountainous countries," says Professor Bronn, "in Scotland for example, they bring the seed from the low country and from the plains, where the climate is more mild, and consequently the seed more forward, a quality which it always preserves for many generations. We are convinced that the cultivator of this mountainous district, if he always used seed from his own crops, would reap later and later harvests, so that at last perhaps they would not come to perfect maturity; a circumstance easily explained by the short duration of the summers in the mountains. If, on the other hand, the cultivator of a flat country, the climate of which is mild, and the soil dry and light, continually made use of his own seed, it would head every year sooner, the stalks would become shorter, and the heads and grain smaller and smaller, and in time there would result but a poor produce. In this last case, the cultivator brings his seed with advantage from a country more cold, the soil of which is good and substantial."

The quantity of seed per acre, should be from five pecks to two bushels. It should vary with the time of sowing, and with the size of the grain. Late requires more than early sowing; and large and full seed should be in greater quantity than that which is small, in order to compensate for the less number contained in a bushel.

To prevent winter killing. Winter killing is caused by the heaving of the soil by frost, generally during the severe nights in the latter part of winter, after the covering of snow has melted from the ground. This breaks the roots, and the plants, as soon as the dry weather of spring comes on, wither and die from the want of nourishment and moisture. The freezing of the large quantity of water with which the ground is saturated early in spring, proves particularly destructive to wheat. Hence the great importance of thorough draining; both by surface channels and by covered ditches. Superficial furrows should not only be cut through the field wherever they may be needed, to carry off what may fall upon it; but also at its upper sides, to prevent the water from contiguous fields from flowing upon it. Covered drains should be from two to three feet deep, and three or four rods apart, where the object is to drain off the water which *rests in the soil* on low wet land. Where underground *streams* are to be cut off, the depth, course, and distance asunder, must be suited to circumstances, which nothing but an examination on the spot can determine. The great profit of draining has been proved by some farmers in the western part of this state, who have by a thorough course rendered low, heavy, and rich land, which formerly was wholly unfit for wheat, on account of its wetness, now capable of yielding from thirty to forty bushels to the acre; and in some cases almost repaying in a single year, the whole expense of the work.

Manuring, often on certain soils prevents wheat being winter killed. Thus poor and heavy land, where crops are liable to this injury, may be greatly improved in this respect by manure; as is proved by the fact, often witnessed, that such parts of fields as have been well manured produce abundantly, while other parts unmanured are left bare by the action of the winter frosts.

Another mode of preventing winter killing is to cover the surface of the ground with a coating of straw. When this is employed, it should be spread upon the surface after sowing and just before the wheat comes up; or else in the winter, (or when the danger is to be apprehended,) and removed again with a horse rake as early in the spring as the weather will admit.

Sowing early in autumn has also a tendency to prevent winter killing, by affording the roots time to attain strength sufficient to resist the action of the frost. But as wheat sown early is more liable to attacks of the Hessian fly, farmers must exercise their discretion as to the time of sowing. As a general rule, where the principal loss is to be apprehended from winter killing, wheat should be sown early; but where the Hessian fly is considered the most formidable evil, sowing a few weeks later is recommended as best.

Importance of further experiments. Notwithstanding the great improvements in agriculture, the art of cultivating this important crop may yet be considered in its infancy. The average product of wheat throughout all parts of the world, has been estimated not to exceed six bushels reaped for one sown. But that this amount might be greatly increased none can doubt. The enormous crops which are sometimes raised in this country teach us what may be done under favorable circumstances. Take for instance, the account of the crop raised in 1816 in Springfield, Mass. on *four acres* of land, the product of which was *two hundred bushels*, or fifty bushels to the acre;* also that raised in 1833 by Jirah Blackmer of Wheatland, Monroe county, who obtained the premium of the agricultural society, for a crop of *sixty-eight bushels and forty-three pounds* on a single acre.† Now the great point to be determined is to know what are the essential requisites of a good crop; and to be able to distinguish these from accidental circumstances not connected with success. It is therefore important that numerous experiments should be made; and above all, that every one who is successful in raising great crops of this grain, should publish a particular account of his method, describing as accurately as possible the nature of the soil, the quantity and kind of seed, the condition and preparation of the land, the mode and kind of manuring, and in short a minute description of the whole course of culture. Even a slight improvement, if generally adopted in the Genesee country alone, would be of the value of many thousand dollars annually; every new fact or suggestion should therefore receive all the attention which its importance demands.

* The account of this crop given in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, is as follows: The land, (a meadow,) was manured, ploughed, and planted with Indian corn the first year—the crop was abundant. The next year it was covered with very rich manure, and sown with hemp. The crop was large and heavy. The land was then ploughed twice and sowed with bald wheat, one bushel and three quarts to the acre. The produce was two hundred bushels of good, clean, heavy wheat, from the four acres. About half an acre of the hemp was not pulled until the seed was ripe, by which the sowing of the wheat was delayed too late in the season, and the crop was diminished in consequence on that part, six or eight bushels, as supposed.

† For a description of the culture of this crop, see Gen. Far. vol. 4. page 105.

Early Fruits.

We must correct an oversight at page 250. The Jaune hative, early yellow, or white Primordian plum, (for it is known by all these names,) ripens nearly at the same time with the yellow harvest apple, the Madeleine or harvest pear, the white nutmeg peach, and the early yellow apricot, which in ordinary seasons is about the middle of the seventh month, and rather earlier than the cherry plum. The Primordian is a great bearer,—a property to which the cherry plum has no pretensions; and we also think it an excellent fruit when the branches are not overloaded. It ought to be more extensively cultivated.

Calcareous Earth.

Extract of a letter from one of our subscribers at Meadville, Pa., dated Aug. 15:

"A very extensive body of calcareous earth, or marle, has lately been discovered near Conoot Lake in Crawford county, Pa. It makes excellent white lime, which is used in the building of houses, and will be a valuable acquisition to the farmers of the neighborhood in enabling them to lime their lands."

☞ The article on the "Relative Expense of Animal Labor, as performed by Horses and Oxen," copied into the *Yankee Farmer* of Aug. 17, credited to the Ohio Farmer, and into the *Farmer and Gardener* of Aug. 18, without credit, ought to have been credited to the *Genesee Farmer*. The last No. of the *Tennessee Farmer* has an article on Rotation of Crops, which should be credited *Genesee* instead of *Western* Farmer. The "Remarks of a Traveler," in the *Farmer and Mechanic* of Aug. 12, also belong to this paper.

"Essay on Calcareous Manures."

SECOND EDITION.

We regret that we have been prevented so long from noticing this excellent work, for it ought to be in the hands of every farmer who wishes to understand the nature of the soil that he cultivates. It is now printed as a supplement to the Farmer's Register; and may in many cases, be most conveniently obtained by mail. When sent

over 100 miles, the postage on each copy will be 17½ cents; but this will be reduced *one half* if the money be transmitted to the publisher. The following extract is from his advertisement:

"This edition contains nearly twice as much print as the first, and yet will be sold at but little more than half the price. The new matter consists principally of more full explanations—additional and new proof—and more full and minute directions for practical operations.

"It will be furnished, neatly covered, in pamphlet form at the following rates:

"For $5, 8 cop's on good paper, or 10 on infe.
$10, 18 " " 22 "
$20, 40 " " 50 "
$50, 110 " " 140 "

"No smaller number than $5 worth will be sold by the publisher, [though single copies at 75 cents may be had of some of the booksellers.] The packages will be sent by mail; and *all losses* by mail, whether of orders containing money, or of copies, will be borne and made good by the publisher, upon his being certified of the money having been properly committed to the mail and at what time, or of copies not having arrived at the proper post offices. The postage will be paid by the publisher when desired, for which he will *deduct only half its amount* from the package of copies sent.

"Payment in advance and in current money, required in every case. Address Edmund Ruffin, P. M. Shellbanks, Prince George county, Va."

Thus 7 copies on fine paper, may be had for five dollars, including all the expenses of postage.

We intend soon to notice more particularly some of the leading doctrines of this very original work.

Exhibition of Fruits.

The following is a list of Fruits which have been exhibited in the show case at Mr. Swan's since our last notice:

APRICOTTS.
Aug. 20—Peach, from Wm. Pitkin.
APPLES.
Aug. 20—Prince's Sine qua non, and early Sweet, from Wm. Pitkin.
PEACHES.
Aug. 21—Early Ann, very large and fine, from T. Kempshall.
Aug. 26—Early Purple, H. N. Langworthy.
Early Ann, L. B. Langworthy.
Aug. 27—Both the above varieties and White Nutmeg, S. Clark, Greece.
Early Ann, Jacob Thorn.
PEARS.
Aug. 24—Early Rousselet, Reynolds and Bateham, very fine.
PLUMS.
Aug. 21—Magnum Bonum, 7 1-2 inches, J. B. Bryan, Penfield.
Red Egg, from Walter White, Isaac Hills, and E. Watts.
Washington or Bolmar, from Jesse Hawley, H. N. Langworthy, 6 3-4 inches, Mr. Stitt, 6 1-2 inches, L. B. Swan, 6 1-2 inches, and S. Clark.
Aug. 25—Prince's Gage, Harry Pratt and Mr. Stitt.
Cooper's large Red, Harry Pratt and P. Cleaveland.
Aug. 27—Yellow Egg, 7 inches in circumference, and weighing 3 ounces, L. W. Sibley.
Green Gage, Yellow Imperial, Violet Orleans, and Red Imperial, Wm. Pitkin.

Worms in the Head of Sheep.

There exists in some parts of the country a fly, called by naturalists *œstrus ovis*, of the same genus with that which deposits eggs in the hair of horses, and causes bots. This fly attacks sheep from about the middle of August to the middle of September, deposits its nits in the nostrils of the animal, and causes those *worms in the head*, which so frequently destroy sheep. To defend against the assaults of an insect which sows the seeds of death in the fleecy friends of the cultivator, it is recommended to keep their noses smirched with tar from the middle of August to the latter part of September. In order to effect this it is well to mix fine salt with tar, and place it under cover, where the sheep can have access to it, and they will smear their own noses with tar, in such a manner that the fly will not assail them.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Making Beet Sugar.

The Cultivator furnishes the following description of the process of making beet sugar, as given by Chaptal, who was at the same time an extensive manufacturer of the article and an eminent chemist, with some other facts connected with the subject. The quotation is from Orfila's Practical Chemistry, p. 129-30.

"The beets are sown at the end of March or in April, [last of April or first of May with us,] when frost is no longer to be apprehended; it seems nearly indifferent whether the seed of the red, yellow, or white beets are taken. The earth most proper for their cultivation is that which has depth, and at the same time is light and rich; that which comes from the clearing up of meadows, alluvial soil dunged and long worked, are preferred for this purpose. These grounds should be prepared by two or three very deep ploughings, and a sufficient quantity of manure. The beets are sown at random like wheat, and it is then harrowed; this mode has more advantages than that of sowing by the hand, the drill plough, on beds, or in the nursery. All the plants which grow near the beets, and whose vicinity is very hurtful to them, are pulled up by the hand, or a weeding hook. The period of taking up this plant differs greatly, according to climate; in the environs of Paris, and even at 40 or 50 leagues from the capital, we should proceed to take them up in the beginning of October, whilst in the middle countries, this operation should take place much sooner; without attending to this, it happens that the sugar formed is decomposed by the process of vegetation, and is replaced by nitrate of potash.

"After stripping the beets of their leaves, they are placed in the open air, on a very dry soil, beyond the reach of inundation, and which is covered with some pebbles and straw; the beets are placed in beds, in the centre of which a hole is left to give exit to the vapor, and the beds are covered with straw. These precautions are indispensable, since, on the one hand, the beets freeze at 1° to 0° (32 to 34°, Fah.) and on the other they germinate at 8 or 9°, (48°, Fah.) especially if the air is moist. It would be more convenient to preserve them in barns and granaries; but it is almost impossible to find a situation of this kind, capable of holding all the beets we want. If, nevertheless, we choose to put them into magazines, we must, 1. leave them in the field some days to dry; 2. uncover them when the temperature is only a few degrees above zero, unless it rains; 3. separate the heaps, remove the frozen or putrified beets, and renew the beds, [piles.]

"*Extraction of the Sugar.*—We cut off the necks and small roots of the beets, and scrape the surface with knives. They are reduced to a pulp by means of cylindric graters, [similar, probably, to our grater cider mills,] moved rapidly with the hand, or by some contrivance. The pulp is pressed, at first, in small lever presses, and then by much more powerful ones; by this plan, we procure from 65 to 75 per cent. of juice, which marks from five to ten on Baum's areometer. This juice contains, besides those substances found in the juice of the sugar cane, malic and acetic acids, and scarcely will it afford more than three or four per cent. of sugar. It is received in a boiler called the clarifyer, which is heated when one-third or one-half filled. When the temperature is 65 or 66° (Cent.=150° Fah.) the fire is stifled. We then throw into the boiler about 48 grains of lime, slaked with warm water, for ever quart of juice, and the liquor is then brought nearly to ebullition; it is taken from the fire, and on its surface is soon perceived a layer, which is skimmed off. The liquid is then made to run out by means of a stop-cock fixed at the distance of a foot from the bottom of the boiler.

"The liquid is quickly boiled, and sulphuric acid diluted with 20 parts of water, is poured on in the proportion of one-tenth of the lime employed; it is stirred, and it is better the mixture should have a slight excess of lime than of acid. We mix with the liquor 3-100 of animal charcoal, perfectly fine, for instance, that which is produced in the preparation of Prussian blue. Immediately afterwards, we add half of the charcoal which has served in a former process, and the boiling is continued until the liquid marks 18 or 20° on the areometer; it is suffered to rest until the next day, when it is strained through a woolen cloth; it is then put into a round boiler, two feet in breadth and ten inches high; this is one-third filled, and it is again boiled. If the contents are burned, the fire is relaxed, and the liquor is stirred; if the bath foams much, a little butter is thrown in, and the heat moderated. The boiling is ended, when, on taking a little of the syrup between the thumb and fore-finger, and quickly separating them, a thread is formed, which breaks *dry*. At this period the fire is covered, and after some minutes the syrup is poured into *coolers*, and from thence into the cones—" after which it may be subjected to the processes of *refining* or *claying*, like West-India sugar.

The manufacture of beet sugar was prosecuted in France extensively during the late war; but on the return of peace, was in a measure abandoned. It has recently been revived, and is said to be rapidly increasing; and land for beet culture lets for a higher rent than any other production. About 18,000,000 pounds, or 18,000 tons, are said to be produced annually, and the profits are so great, that it has been recommended to the French legislature to tax it for revenue.

According to the tables of Dubrunfaut, the average product, in Flanders, in ten cases cited, was 23,751 killograms the hectare. The killograme is about 2¼ pounds; the hectare 2¼ acres. He estimates the raw sugar at four per cent. on the weight of the roots, the pulp to be worth 12 francs (about $2,28) per ton, and the molasses worth something additional for distillation. Dr. Archard obtained 6 lbs. 3 oz. raw sugar from a quintal of roots. Dubrunfaut estimates the cost of the sugar to the producer, at about five cents per pound; at the manufactory of M. Crespell, the cost was 6 to 7 cents per pound.

Chemistry has discovered a new material for sugar, in wheat, the great staple of the west. It was first announced by a Russian chemist, M. Kirchoff, that starch may be converted into sugar, by being boiled for some time in very dilute sulphuric acid; and M. The. Sausseur found that 100 parts of starch made 110 per cent. of sugar, and he concluded that sugar is merely a compound of starch and water. According to M. Berzelius, starch and common sugar are thus composed, though other chemists make the component parts of sugar somewhat different.

	Starch.	*Sugar.*
Oxygen,	49.6	49.856
Carbon,	43.5	43.265
Hydrogen,	7.0	6.879

Hence, the abstraction of a little hydrogen and carbon, would convert starch into sugar.—*See Brewster's Encyclopedia.*

Italian Rye Grass,

We regret to say, does not promise to abide our winters, though we think it probable it will do well as far north as Pennsylvania, and perhaps New Jersey and south New York, which may be considered about as cold as the districts in Germany, where it is known to flourish. Dr. Beekman, of Kinderhook, sowed some seed in the spring of 1834. It had an uncommon fine appearance in the autumn, but he has not been able to discover a spear of it which has survived the winter. The same was the case in our experiment.—*Cultivator.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Arphis Lanata; or American

BLIGHT.

There is reason to suppose that this destructive insect, which has been found so fatal to fruit trees in England, and so difficult to exterminate, is rapidly gaining ground in this country; and the attention of the owners of orchards, and nursery-men, cannot be too vigilantly fixed on the earliest visits of this unwelcome intruder. In England, for the want of a better vulgar name, it is called the American Blight, from the supposition, for a time entertained, that it originated in this country; but as there is every reason to believe that it was first brought to America on fruit trees imported from Europe, it is evident the appellation is an improper one. But whatever may have been its origin, it has established itself among us, and much care will be necessary to prevent our fruit trees and shrubbery from being overrun with it. From notices of the insect in previous volumes of the Farmer, and other works, it appears there are at least two species of the Aphis Lanata in this country. For the first time, however, it has fallen under my notice this summer, and then I discovered it on some thrifty vines of the *Solanum Dulcamara*, or Bitter Sweet, trained over the windows of a friend's residence. The appearance of the Aphis, where it first shows itself, resembles, in some degree, the common apple tree louse, and being covered with a hard tortoise-like shell, and apparently glued to the place on the branch where it is stationed. It gradually, however, attains a size several times larger than the common insect; and then, while with its head it bores into the bark to suck out the vital juices, the hinder extremity of the shell rises, and a whitish mass is exuded, which soon assumes the look and fibrous texture of cotton. This fibrous mass we have found half an inch in length, and an eighth of an inch in thickness; and it is this peculiar substance which enables us at once to detect its presence and its species. The manner in which it spreads from tree to tree, or to different branches of the same tree, with such rapidity, was at first rather mysterious; but a careful examination showed there were at least two ways in which this might be performed. After a considerable body of this cottony matter is thrown out, a slight yellowish tinge is perceptible in the mass, and by submitting a quantity of this substance to the action of a compound microscope of considerable power, I saw that this color arose from an almost infinite number of young Lanata, alive and vigorous. It was scarcely possible to select or separate the smallest quantity of the mass, without having a multitude of the young fry clinging to it; and as it was liable to be blown away by every gust of wind, it was easy to perceive they might be scattered in every direction, fixing themselves on whatever branches the floating filaments lodged. With the aid of the microscope they could also be seen liberating themselves from the mass, and by the usual power of locomotion, spreading themselves rapidly to any part of the branch on which the parent Aphis was affixed, at their pleasure. It would seem, therefore, that the mischief, wherever it commences, must spread with destructive rapidity, and unless at once checked, soon assume the character of a formidable evil. In England it has been found that a wash, which forms, when dry, a kind of varnish on the tree, by preventing the rise of the cottony fibres, and at the same time destroying, by fastening them to the tree, such of the young as have left the protective mass, has been the most effectual cure. Undoubtedly, however, the best way for those who have orchards, nurseries, and shrubbery, liable to their depredations, is to keep a watchful look out for their first appearance, and then, by a thorough excision of the infected branches, make a prompt and effectual cure in the very onset of the evil. Luckily, it is very easily discovered wherever it exists, and the common interest of all demands that not one, when discovered, be suffered to escape complete destruction.

W. G.

Digging Wells in Sand.

BY L. A. S.

Having recently dug two Wells, the last twenty feet of each being in sand, the method adopted to excavate a sufficient depth into this troublesome material to well diggers, I think it superior to the old practice of curbing.

The Wells are each five and a half feet in diameter, and on reaching the sand and water, we placed a wheel, made of two thicknesses of two inch oak plank firmly pinned together, of the same diameter of the well, with a hole cut through its center, of about three feet diameter, leaving the segment about fifteen inches wide. On the segment of this wheel, we commenced laying our wall, until it was about one foot high. We then filled in, behind the wall, a quantity of coarse gravel, to prevent the sand from running into the welll with the water, thus forming an excellent filtrator. We then commenced removing the sand from the hole thus formed, and when the wall settled a foot, we laid up another foot locked in with gravel. In this way we continued excavating and walling with perfect ease and safety, until the well was of sufficient depth to furnish the requisite quantity of water. The advantages of this method of forming a well in sand over the old plan of curbing, and leaving in the well a quantity of wood to injure the water, must be too obvious to require illustration, not only making a much better well, but at a much less expense.

Lockport, 8th month, 1835. L. A. S.

Preservation of Straw.

BY S. P. R.

Paul says, "Do good, and to *communicate* forget not."

MR. TUCKER:—The time for threshing grain having arrived, I will give you a statement of my manner of saving and feeding Straw, agreeable to your request in the 5th number of the current volume of the Farmer. Previous to commencing threshing, I go to a hay stack, and twist a quantity of bands, from 6 to 10 feet long, which are placed at the barn door, and when the Straw is raked to the door, two men take a band and stretch it over the bundle of straw, then run each a hand under the straw and turn it over endwise on to the band, when one of them fastens the band, and the other prepares another band; and in that manner two men will bind as fast as the swiftest machine will thresh, and the straw is stacked as securely as wheat, and in one-fourth the time required when not bound, and the foddering is performed with much less labor; and if cut, (as it should be,) that operation is much facilitated. When my stock comes to the yard, I commence foddering my straw, and do not allow them to taste a lock of hay until the straw is entirely gone. The cause of the failure of so many in feeding straw, is their fears that the cattle will starve, and they give them a good foddering of hay once a day, which entirely prevents their eating straw; and as the hay is not sufficient to keep them in heart, the cattle of course become poor, and it is charged to the straw. I repeat, they must not taste a lock of hay, neither must they be compelled to eat the straw clean, as a good bed is essential to their good condition. I shall cut my straw the coming winter, and feed in mangers. Lambs and yearling sheep will not do well on straw uncut.

Crops in Onondaga County.

Rather than send a sheet half filled, I will fill it with matters and things in general, from which you may select such (if any there are) as will be interesting to your readers. The wheat harvest in this county is finished, and is not more than two-thirds an average crop. Barley is a heavy crop, and secured in fine condition. Grass is more than average crop in this section of the county. Corn is backward, and cannot be more than half of a fair crop. Potatoes look well, and if we do not get an early frost to kill them, will be a middling yield. Oats are very good.

Bees.

A subscriber in Onondaga says his *Bees*, kept in a long box after the plan of Ulmus, have *sent out* swarms as usual. I put a swarm in a room in my garret three years since—they have not sent out any swarms, but filled the box about half full of honey, and then commenced working on the outside of the hive, from which I infer the plan of racks is better than hives. I took some honey from the room a few days since, which so enraged the bees, that for some time they gave us no peace. I am satisfied it is not good policy to disturb them during the working season. They had always been peaceable enough until I disturbed them.

Canada Thistles.

I planted two acres in potatoes in 1834, which were entirely covered with Canada thistles, and cut the thistles over once in 8 or 10 days through the season, which nearly destroyed the thistles, and yielded a fair profit on the labor. They should have been hoed this season with corn.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. R.

Skaneateles, Onondaga Co. Aug. 22, 1835.

Scraping Apple Trees.

Geogre Olmstead, of East Hartford, publishes in the New England Farmer, that he has experienced great benefit from scraping the ross from his apple and pear trees, with a hoe, in June or July. There is no mistake in this. The rough bark of those trees afford shelter to numerous insects, and a receptacle for their eggs, prejudicial to the tree or its fruit. A smooth clean skin is of as much value to the tree, as it is to the animal; its functions are imortant to the health and

growth of both. The fault is, Mr. Olmstead does not go far enough: he should *clean* as well as *smooth* the surface of his trees; and we do not think there is any thing better for this purpose, at least for the apple, than a strong ley of wood ashes or potash. We have had a dozen years' experience of the benefits of this wash, though we have not in this time applied it more than twice to the same trees. It is applied to the bole, and as far as convenient to the larger branches, with a common shoe brush, affixed to the end of a stick a yard long, the loose bark, where there is any, being previously scraped off. It imparts to the bark a handsome, smooth, healthy appearance, destroys insects and their eggs, takes off the moss, and seems to be to the apple tree what salt is to the animal—a highly useful condiment. The objection to lime-wash is, that it stops up the pores of the bark, and by its caustic quality contracts the sap vessels, and gives to the exterior a dry and rigid appearance. The ley, on the contrary, removes every obstruction, and leaves the bark so soft and pliable that it may almost be indented with the thumb.—*Cultivator.*

From the Cultivator.

The Madder Crop.

Hon. J. Buel: Sir—As I consider the madder crop to be one of importance, as well to the grower of the article as to the country at large, I deem it proper to send you a few lines, giving some details of the most improved method of cultivating and preparing the article for use; which, if you deem them worthy a place in the Cultivator, you are at liberty to insert.

The land best adapted to this crop is a retentive, strong, loam soil, moist, but so situated that the water may pass off in the wet seasons of the year. The plant accommodates itself to almost any soil; for I last fall harvested a piece that yielded at the rate of 5,000 pounds to the acre, (in hill,) which was in a dry loamy soil, suitable for the wheat or corn crop.

The method of planting has been formerly in hills, from four to six feet apart. The hills yielded from two to three pounds of ground madder each, on good land.

Madder growers have lately made great improvements in the mode of planting. The drill method was introduced two or three years since, and is now the only way practiced by those who raise madder in any considerable quantities. The first drills that were planted, were set in single rows, about six feet apart and eighteen inches from plant to plant. These were found to be too near together, both for the good of the crop and convenience of tending it. It is now ascertained that the best method of planting madder, is in beds six feet wide, with four rows of plants to a bed, leaving a space between the beds nine feet wide unoccupied; or it may be planted with rows of corn or potatoes the first season. This space is useful for various purposes, as passing with a team to carry manure, should it be considered necessary during the first and second seasons. The manure should be cropped between the beds, and mixed with a plough before it is used in the beds.

Particular care should be taken at the time of planting, that the ground be not too dry. It should be covered with clear, moist dirt, about two or two and a half inches deep. Soon as it has come up, it should be carefully hoed and cleared from weeds. When it is six or eight inches high, the tops should be covered up nearly to the ends; and covered again as soon as they are six or eight inches high as before. In the fall, before the frost kills the tops, they should be covered entirely up. It is then left to lie till the next spring. It should be mannaged in the same manner during the second as the first season; but requires only two dressings before covering up in the fall. During the third season it should be dressed once certainly, and twice if practicable; and by this time the tops may be expected to cover the ground nearly from one bed to the other. During the fourth season it requires no attention till the time of digging, which may be any time in the month of September or October. At digging time, the tops should be cut off with a scythe, and rolled out of the way; then with a plough cut a deep furrow on each side of the bed, afterwards take dung-forks and shake the earth from the roots. They may then be picked up. Proceed in this manner till the whole bed is dug; washed clean and dried in a hop kiln. A stove is preferable to charcoal for drying. Fifty bushels of roots may be dried in a kiln 12 feet square. They should be turned while in the kiln, at least once in six hours, until they are thoroughly dried, which takes from 36 to 40 hours. When taken out of the kiln, they should be taken immediately to the mill for grinding. Madder has formerly been ground in grist mills, but a much more convenient and economical way is to grind in cast iron mills constructed expressly for grinding madder. They also answer a valuable purpose for grinding coarse grain for provender, in sections of country where grist mills are not near by. They may be propelled by horse power, (one horse being sufficient,) or by water power if it is convenient. One of these mills will grind 800 or 1,000 pounds a day with one horse. Improved mills of this kind can be obtained by applying to me, at West-Winfield, Herkimer county, or Lester Curtis, Nelson, Madison county. Orders for mills will be promptly attended to: price $20.

The following bill exhibits nearly the cost of cultivating an acre of madder, including the expense of digging, drying, and grinding.

Seed per acre,	$32 00
Interest of land 4 years at $40,	11 20
Ploughing and harrowing twice,	2 50
Planting,	2 00
Dressing, first year,	8 00
" second "	7 00
" third "	3 00
Digging,	21 00
Drying, 25c. per cwt.,	12 50
Grinding, " "	12 50
Total cost,	$111 70
Product, if well cultivated, 5,000 pounds, at 20c. per pound,	1,000 00
Deduct cost,	111 70
Nett profit,	$888 30

A good crop of madder looks small the first season, but those interested need not be discouraged. I have now planted nine acres, and shall be ready at the season for digging to supply seed to a considerable amount. Those who wish for seed, had better obtain it in the fall. Quantity per acre as I plant, 8 bushels.

Price of seed: Under six bushels, $4 per bushel; over 6 and under 12 bushels, $3 50; over 12 bushels, $3. Respectfully yours,

Herbert Woodberry.

West-Winfield, N. Y. July 20, 1835.

Silk Companies.

The doubts which we expressed in a former number, as to the ultimate utility of companies for producing silk, have been animadverted upon by some of our cotemporaries. Our opinion was perhaps expressed without due consideration, and may have been founded in misconception of their tendency. Yet we confess we have seen nothing, in reply, to satisfy us of our error. The raising of the mulberry, and the feeding of the silk worm, is emphatically a business of the farm, —of the cottage,—a simple labor, in which females and children, who do not essentially aid in supporting a family, may turn their services to profit. It admits of no division of labor—requires no costly machinery, and involves, comparatively, no expense. Every family of the most limited means, can raise the mulberry, and produce cocoons, as well as a company of associated capitalists; and in this way, the business may give employment and bread to thousands who would never seek for either, and if they did might not obtain them in the employ of a company. The great desideratum is to secure, to those in the middle and and lower walks of life, in regard to property, these means of *helping themselves.* It is well known, that by the introduction of manufactories, concentrating great capital and influence, most of the household manufactures, in cotton, woolen and linen, which gave a wholesome and salutary employment to the female sex, has gone out of use. We want a substitute for the family, and *that* the silk business promised. It is well known, or may be known, that the manufacturers of woolens have clubbed their wits and their capital, to lessen the profits of the American wool grower, by forcing great quantities of the foreign article into our market. In 1831 it proved rather an unfortunate speculation for them; but in the current year their prospects are more flattering. They have made up a purse of some 70,000 dollars, and sent their agents abroad to purchase foreign wool, not exactly for their own use, but to speculate upon in the market. They have become mercantile speculators, to the prejudice of the wool grower, whose aid they invoked, and efficiently received, in the tariff convention at Harrisburgh and New York, to protect the *common* interests, as was asserted and believed, of the wool *grower* and wool *manufacturer.*

Give men power, whether in pecuniary or political affairs, and they are prone to abuse it—by making it subservient, *first*, to selfish views. They soon come to think, that what was given to them for the public good, they have a right to use for private gain; and whenever this feeling becomes ascendant, it grows and strengthens with age, until it supplants, or smothers, some of the best emotions of the heart.

Silk Companies, like most other monied associations, are formed *to make money*—to make capital more productive, and with less personal risk, in a *corporate*, than it is likely to become in a *private* business. And it generally happens that some counterbalancing good is held out to the public, as a consideration for corporate privileges. But we confess we cannot discover any thing of this sort in the case under consideration. The business of raising the mulberry and producing silk cocoons, is as much a farm—a family business, as milking cows and making butter, or rearing and shearing sheep; and we should think that associated capital, and corporate powers, were about as necessary to the prosecution of the one as the other. Now our fear is, that when corporate and private interests come in competition in the silk, as they are found to do in many other kinds of business, the weaker will fall before the stronger interest—that private enterprise will be paralyzed, or made subservient to corporate cupidity. In a business where all can compete, individually, upon equal grounds, we hold it to be wrong to destroy this equality, by giving to a part corporate privileges, to the manifest prejudice of the rest. All chartered companies are a sort of monopoly—aristocratic in their nature and tendency, and are only salutary, under a republican government, where the object to be attained is of manifest public utility, and beyond the reach of ordinary individual capital and enterprise. We do not object to companies for *manufacturing* silk, though we verily believe that no good is likely to grow out of associations for producing the raw material.—*Cultivator.*

Alternating Crops.

The present season has afforded a good opportunity of testing the utility of alternating tillage and grass crops: for, so far as our observation has extended, meadows of similar quality of soil, have been productive in an inverse ratio to their age, i. e. the longer they have been in grass, the lighter the product. In some instances the difference has been three to one in favor of the new stocked lands. The more than common difference apparent the present year, we ascribe to the want of heavy rains, in the last autumn, winter and spring. The light rains penetrated more readily grounds which had recently been under the plough, and which were comparatively porous and pulverent, than they did those which were rendered in a measure impervious, and which had remained for years undisturbed by the plough. But if grass greatly deteriorates,

grains do much more so, without heavy dressings of manure, and the alternation of roots. Tillage is admirably fitted to pulverize, clean and prepare the soil for grasses; and grass leys are equally beneficial to tillage crops, by the vegetable matter—the food—which they give to the soil. We always suspect, that the man who advertises his farm as "suitably divided into plough, meadow, and pasture land," pursues the old platform system, and that he knows nothing of the immense advantages, particularly upon sands, gravels, and loams, which result from a judicious system of alternate husbandry. We do not wonder that such a farmer, now-a-days, should be obliged to sell his farm. Pastures, as well as tillage and grass crops, are augmented in value by the alternating system. There are districts which form an exception to the rule; but generally, every acre of a farm, which is not a rock, may, by thorough drainage, be rendered capable of yielding grain, grass or pasture; and the interest of the cultivator would be promoted by subjecting them to this alternation.—*Cultivator.*

From the Yankee Farmer.

Saving Cucumbers in Salt.

We save cucumbers in salt, sometimes six or eight barrels a year, without any loss, when the business is properly attended to. We now have some perfectly good that have been kept three years, and we have heard of their being kept twenty years in this manner. The following is the method:

Wash the cucumbers; put a layer of salt on the bottom of the barrel, then a layer of cucumbers, and continue alternate layers till the vessel is filled, then lay on a board, on which put a weight that will press the cucumbers below the pickle. The juice from the cucumbers with the salt will form a brine that will nearly cover the pickles so that they may be pressed below it. Put about a gallon of water to a barrel of pickles soon after commencing putting them into the vessel. If you have old brine in which cucumbers were saved the previous year, turn it from the sediment, boil and scum it, and add two or three gallons to a barrel of pickles, omitting the water, then the cucumbers may be pressed below the brine with a light weight, which is better, as a great weight injures them as they become flat where they cross each other. When the vessel is full, more old brine may be added if it be necessary in order to cover the pickles without much pressure. Cucumbers salted as above, will keep a day or a day and a half above the brine without injury; so if a new lot be added daily, it will not be necessary to put on a board and press down those on the top until the vessel is full, for the new parcel that is added will produce more brine and press the others below it. Cucumbers with salt on them will generally become injured if they lay two days above the brine in hot weather. Pickles should be kept in the cellar. We generally use about 18 or 20 quarts of coarse salt, or three pecks of fine to a barrel of pickles; and if they remain in the salt when the warm weather commences the next Spring, we add a few quarts more; then they will keep good through the year.

In preparing pickles for use, put them into a kettle of cold water, filling the kettle about three qaarters full of pickles, that they may have room to swell, and heat them almost to boiling, and then put them into a vessel and let them remain 10 or 12 hours in the hot water; the vessel should be covered closely, and if the weather be cold it should be set in a warm place. Then put them into cold water and let them remain until they are sufficiently fresh. If they are not put into running water, the water should be changed frequently. Whether put into still or running water, they should be stirred occasionally, or some will become fresh sooner than others. When the pickles are sufficiently fresh, put them into weak vinegar, or strong cider, and let them remain a week, or longer if they are not wanted for use, or the weather be not very warm so as to cause them to become slimy, and then put them into strong vinegar, and they will soon be fit for use. If they are put into strong vinegar first they will be destroyed; this we have found to be the case when they are saved in salt, and we have been informed by those that have tried it, that the effect is the same when the cucumbers are taken from the vines and put into strong vinegar. It is said that this evil may be prevented by scalding the pickles in strong vinegar, and by this process the vinegar will penetrate the pickles so that they will be fit for immediate use.

We save the most of our pickles in salt, as they may be kept good without trouble, and when they are very plenty and cheap they can be kept till they are in better demand. Pickles kept and prepared as above are round, plump, of a fine green color, and excellent quality. As salt is an excellent preservative of wood, casks used for pickles will last a great while, excepting the hoops.

Harvest Prospects.

The Grain Worm is literally destroying our wheat fields. The product of this crop, in our vicinity, will probably not be equal to the seed sown, although, but for the worm, the prospect was flattering. We do not know how far south and west the evil has extended. Steeping the seed in brine and liming it, has not proved to be a preventive. We invite communications on this subject.

The warm and wet weather in the month of July has also been prejudicial to the wheat crops, in causing rust, which it is well known checks the circulation of the sap, and causes the grain to shrivel. It is a received opinion, that the grain ceases to enlarge when it becomes badly affected with rust, and that it is most advisable to cut it, though not arrived at maturity,

Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Peas and *Barley*, have a promising appearance. *Indian Corn* has greatly improved in July, though the depredations of the grub and wire-worm have greatly thinned many fields. The *Grass* on old lays is uncommonly light, though where uncut is improving. On recently stocked grounds, the crop has been fair, full medium, and where cut early, promises a good after growth. In some districts the grasshoppers are numerous, and are doing great mischief.—*Cultivator.*

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York Daily Advertiser of Aug. 22, remarks:—The week has been one of less excitement than usual—neither fires nor mobs have disturbed the public peace. Later news has been received from Europe, but it furnishes nothing of a commercial or political character of importance. The fall trade of our city has commenced in good earnest. The crowd of merchants and strangers in our city is truly surprising, every hotel and boarding house appears to be crowded to excess. The jobbers are doing a very large business. The importations are unusually great, goods pay the import well, produce keeps up and there is every appearance of a flourishing and prosperous fall trade.

ASHES—Our market has continued with great uniformity this week. Pots have sold steadily at 465, and Pearls 620a625. We have seldom known a week of such regularity in price.

FLOUR—The market has become much more stable, prices having declined about 25 cts.; sellers have become reconciled to the fall, and buyers have more confidence; the consequence is that operations have been much more extensive; considerable supplies of new western has appeared, which has sold at about 12½ cts. above the old, viz: 5,75 for old, 5,87 for new, and $6 for fancy. Ohio 5,50; new Richmond city 7,25; very little done in southern. Georgetown and Howard street nominal at 6,50.

Daily Transactions.—Aug. 17th—6,25 is the regular price for common brands Western, although some sales were made at 6,12.

Aug. 18th—No change.

Aug. 19th—Nearly a thousand brls. of New-York flour ground from new North Carolina wheat, a very prime article, was sold for the Rio Janeiro market at 6,62. New Richmond city at 7,25; common brands Western have declined to $6, and fancy to 6,25; Ohio to 5,75a5,87.

Aug. 20th—Has declined within the last three days. Western common brands has sold at 5,87 a$6; Ohio 5,75; New York, from new wheat, 6,62, and Richmond city new 7,25.

Aug. 21st—New Western canal has arrived, and sales at 5,87; old at 5,75; Ohio at 5,50—this a further decline.

Aug. 22d—The holders having submitted to a reduction, there has been more doing in the article; Western has sold freely at 5,75, and from new wheat at 5,87; fancy 6 dollars; Gorgetown and Howard at 6,50; Richmond city new 7,25, and New York new wheat 6,72. The transactions have been quite extensive.

GRAIN—Very large supplies of corn have come in from the South, which has depressed the price full five cents. The operations of the week have been about 20,000 bushels. Northern commenced at 100 cts. and went down to 95. Southern at 90, and went down to 85 cts. A cargo of new North Carolina Wheat sold at 131. No Rye here; it would bring 94 cts. There appears to be no want of Flour or Grain in Europe; a part of a cargo of Wheat recently arrived from Cork.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in brisk demand at improving prices, and has sold quick—mess at 18a18,50; prime 14a14,37; mess Beef very dull, 12½; prime brisk 9½a10; Butter scarce and high.

ROCHESTER, AUG. 28, 1835.

The new crop of Wheat comes to market slowly. The price has been, most of the week past, $1,00, though a few loads have been sold at $1,03 and $1,06.

List of Payments

For the Farmer from Aug. 1 to Aug. 28, 1835.

For Fifth Volume.

Henry M. Ward.	Simon Pierson.
Nathaniel Smith.	Henry Shippen.
Theodore Patridge.	B. Swartwout.
Bela Hubbard.	John D. Coe.
Wm. H. Hanford.	Susan Marriott.
Oren L. Stanton.	Ann S. Janney.
James Sweeney.	Chas. H. Shoemaker.

From July 1, 1835, to July 1, 1836.

Jeremiah Johnson.	Monson Clark.
E. W. Reynolds.	Joshua Howard.
Warren Hecox.	—— —— at Plymouth.
E. Blossom.	A. Whittier.
Joseph Rice.	Robert L. Pell.

Hartus Hedley.

For vols. 4 and 5.

Orin Cone.	David M'Pherson.
Rev. R. Lugger.	Oscar W. Clearly.
Mr. Wier.	Rev. D. E. Blake.
Benj. Sherman.	Philander Bennett.

Sereno Clark.

Last half vol. 5.

Leonard Thompson.	John Winslow.
Abram Fairchild.	Lovewell Johnson.
Samuel Pierson.	Charles Caldwell.
John Jessup.	Wheeler Truesdel.
Joseph Norman.	George Wright.
Daniel Pattengal.	Abram Pease.
James Peters.	Calvin Fletcher.

First half vol. 5.

James Dixon, Jr. | Samuel Hoag.

Nicholas Williams, to July, 1836.
S. Porter Rhoades, first half vol. 6.
Geo. Ketchum, to Jan. 1, 1835.
David Hosack, to Jan. 1, 1836.
Samuel Colman, to July, 1838.
J. B. Yates, to Jan. 1, 1836.
Edward Houghton, Jr. No. 10, vol. 6.
George Spencer, vols. 5, 6 and 7.
Wm. Chapin, April 1, 1835.
Mathew Talman, for vol. 6.

S. W. Caldwell, to July, 1836.
James Cummings, to Jan. 1, 1836.
Rufus Holmes, to July, 1836.
John Leddiard, to Jan. 1, 1836.
Thos. W. Wilson, to July, 1835.
Levi Uhler,† to April 1, 1836.
Francis Dean, to Jan. 1, 1835.
J. Ransom, to Jan. 1, 1835.

* A gentleman ordered the paper sent to him at Plymouth, Pa. and sent $2,00, but neglected to sign his name to the letter. The paper has been addressed to the P. M. at that place.

† Had the *postage* been paid, he would have been credited to July 1.

☞ We received a $1 bill, enclosed in a newspaper, from A. & W. Blumer, Allentown, Pa. which cost us 37½ cents postage.

☞ The next List of Payments will be published October 3d.

Black List.

Many of our subscribers have expressed their approbation of the proposed publication of the names of such subscribers as refuse or neglect to pay for their papers, and we shall continue the list as occcasion may require. The following names have been added to the list of delinquents during the present month:

P. Lencham, Winchester, Tenn.	$5 00
Dr. T. W. P. M'Gimpsey, Columbia, Tenn. "gone to Mississippi,"	9 00
Oliver Harwood, Rushville, N. Y.—"does not wish it any longer,"	6 41
Caleb Vanduser, Macedon—"not taken,"	2 70
Abram Ramsdell, Macedon,—"not taken,"	2 70
Daniel Murray, Kankakee, Illinois—"wishes it stopt,"	5 00
John T. Hill, Columbia, Mo.—"not taken,"	6 45
D. S. Rossiter, New Lebanon,—"gone to Illinois,"	1 40
Samuel Barrows, Esq. Olean—"refused,"	1 60
Andrew Poucher, Smokey Hollow,—"will take them no longer,"	1 60

Mulberry Seed.

JUST received at the Rochester Seed Store, a quantity of new *White Italian Mulberry Seed*, gathered within the last three weeks.

As this is a good season of the year for sowing the seed, persons desirous of commencing the silk business, or increasing their present stock, will do well to obtain some of this seed, which we know is perfectly new. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Rochester, July 25, 1835.

The Complete Farmer & Rural Economist,

BY Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer, second edition, revised, improved, and enlarged, just published and for sale at the Rochester Seed Store.

This work is got up in superior style, published on fine paper with new stereotyped impression, and is decidedly the neatest thing of the kind yet published in this country. Booksellers and others supplied by the dozen at the trade price.

aug 8 REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Monroe Horticultural Garden & Nursery.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c.

ALSO—A few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, the White Italian Mulberry by the hunbred or thousand, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mosty of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand, at reduced prices. The subscriber has a large collection of Green-House Plants of choice and select varieties, and in good condition.

☞ Orders for *Mr.* Rowe's Nursery received by the Publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to those who wish them, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer. ASA ROWE.

Greece, *Monroe co. N. Y.* Sept. 13, 1834.

Buck for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale a first rate thorough bred Leicestershire Buck, their flocks having become related to him, and they on that account having imported another. He was imported four years ago, is five years old, and is a very large and beautiful animal. His stock is first rate, and may be seen in Unadilla and the adjoining towns in Otsego county, where he now is and has been kept since he was imported. At three years old his fleece weighed eleven pounds, and his carcase in September following weighed two hundred and fifty-five pounds, since which time he has not been weighed.

RICHARD MUSSSON,
DANIEL ADCOCK.

Unadilla, Otsego co., Aug. 15, 1835. aug 22-3t

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

ON the Ridge Road, south side, three miles west of Sandy Creek, and within two miles of the Erie canal, in the town of Murray, Orleans county, containing 248 acres, upwards of 130 highly cultivated—buildings large and convenient. This is desirable property, being situated on the best road in this state,—the soil varied, and every variety of the very richest quality. The situation, too, is delightful. Price moderate—terms easy. Inquire on the premises of W. B. ILES.

july 11-frtf aug 29

Cattle.

I WILL sell, if applied for soon, or previous to 1st October next, from 20 to 30 good native cows, in calf to a prime *pure blooded, improved,* Short Horn Durham bull. Stock of the bull has been fully tested as being of the first quality, as I have now about 20 of his calves from the above mentioned cows. The calves of course will be half blooded, and from the specimens now in my possession, are worth three or four times the value of common cattle. The cows are in fine condition, and are good animals of the kind.

I will also sell 6 or 8 very fine half blood Durham Bull Calves, from 4 to 5 months old, and now about the size of common yearlings, having had no extraordinary keeping.

The prices of these animals, either the cows or calves, will be from 20 to 30 dollars, according to quality and condition.

Apply to me at Buffalo, or to J. H. Lathrop at White Haven, on Grand Island, where the cattle may be seen. L. F. ALLEN.

The Silk Culturist, & Farmer's Manual.

"THE object of this publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree in all its varieties, the rearing of Silk Worms, the production of Cocoons, and the reeling of silk in the most approved method."

It will also contain interesting matter on Agricultural subjects generally.

Published monthly at Hartford, Conn., by the Hartford County Silk Society, at 50 cents per year, in advance. Subscriptions received at the Rochester Seed Store, by

july 25 REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Election Notice.

Sherif's Office, Monroe co., }
Rochester, August 12, 1835. }

A GENERAL ELECTION is to be held in the county of Monroe on the second, third and fourth days of November next, at which will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, of which a copy is annexed.

ELIAS POND, Sherif.

State of New York, }
Secretary's Office. } Albany, August 1, 1835.

Sir—I hereby give you notice, that at the next general election in this state, to be held on the 2d, 3d and 4th days of November next, a Senator is to be chosen in the eighth senate district, in the place of Chauncey J. Fox, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next.

Notice is also given, that at the said election the following proposed amendments to the constitution of this state will be submitted to the people viz:

For restoring the duties on goods sold at auction, and the duties on salt to the general fund.

JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of State.

To the Sherif of the county of Monroe.

N. B. The Inspectors of Election in the several towns in your county wil give notice of the election of Members of Assemblly and for filling any vacancies in county offices which may exist. aug 15

Important to Owners of Saw Mills.

THE subscriber having engaged in the manufacture of "Rich's Patent Saw Mill Dogs," after using them in his Saw Mill in Lockport, and becoming well satisfied that they will add at least twenty per cent. to the nett profits of any Saw Mill, by using them instead of the Mill Dog now in common use, has no hesitation in offering them as one of the greatest improvements, as a labor-saving machine, lately introduced. The following is the advertisement of patentee, and upon experiment it will be found, that he does not recommend the Dogs as high as they will bear.

Rich's Patent Saw Mill Dogs.

Important to Owners of Saw Mills and Dealers in Lumber.

The subscribers now offer for sale the above articles, which possess the following advantages over the Mill Dog now in general use, viz:

1st. The lumber by the use of these dogs, is sawed without any stub shot.

2d. These dogs are self-setting, no attention is required as to the removal of the log to fix the thickness of the board or plank to be cut, this being done by the machinery of the dogs, with an accuracy and expedition that cannot be gained by the usual method of setting by the eye or gauge.

3d. It is generally allowed by Sawyers who have seen these dogs in operation, that the labor of one person is all that is required in a saw mill.

4. By a fair calculation it is considered that about every tenth board is gained in time, that is to say, one tenth more lumber can be sawed in a given time by the use of these dogs, than can be sawed by the use of the old fashioned article, or common mill dog.

5th. These dogs enable the sawyer to make an article so much more true and even than that generally brought to market, sawed by the use of the old fashioned dog, that it already commands a price above the lumber sawed by the latter method, as will be seen by reference to the advertisements of several dealers in lumber.

We wish as much as possible to avoid the ridiculous practice of puffing a patent article, and at the same time give the patent in question a fair recommendation, and such a statement of its worth and utility as it fairly merits, and we can feel safe in guaranteeing the fulfilment of. We therefore respectfully solicit the attention of all who are concerned in the making of lumber, to the statements contained in this article, and particularly those made by disinterested persons.

"We, the undersigned, Lumber Merchants in the village of Ithaca, having examined the lumber sawed in the mills in which the above patent Dogs are used, do hereby offer to all those who have that quality of lumber to sell in our market, 50 cents per thousand feet on 1st and 2d quality, and 25 cents per thousand on 3d and 4th quality, over and above the market price for said qualities of lumber sawed by the usual method or old fashioned dogs.

Willliams & Brothers,	Benj. K. Delavan,
E. R. Ives & Co.	N. Philips & Co.
Ebenezer Vickery,	James O. Towner,
B. A. Potter,	Harley Lord."

Ithaca, March 6, 1835.

The Patentee says that "*one tenth more lumber can be sawed in a given time by the use of these Dogs, than can be sawed by the use of the old fashioned article.*" Now this is not saying enough, for by *experiment* I am satisfied that *one fifth* more can be sawed in a given time, than by the old dog; and after the log is slabbed and thrown down ready for cutting into boards, *one third* more was sawed, in the same time, in my mill, than with the old dog. *It was tested fairly.* The Saw Mill is a double one; on one carriage was the old dog, and on the other the patent dog, both saw have the same speed, yet the advantage of self-setting, and not having to undog the log, caused an actual gain of *more than one third;* and besides, the lumber was sawed with much greater precision.

Mill owners in the counties of Livingston, Monroe, Genesee, Orleans, Erie or Niagara, can be supplied by applying to the subscriber at Lockport.

☞ If any purchaser is not suited with the Dogs after experiment, no payment will be required.

L. A. SPALDING, *Lockport, Niagara co.*

Lockport, 6th month 25, 1835.

☞ Apply to ROBERT SEDGWICK, Rochester, and to the Saw Mill of GRIFFITH, BROTHERS & SON, near the Falls, for a specimen of the Dogs. aug 8-r3mf4t

Journal of a Visit

TO the principal Vineyards of Spain and France, giving a minute account of the different methods pursued in the cultivation of the Vine and the manufacture of Wine—by James Busby, Esq.—Price 50 cents. For sale by HOYT & PORTER.

Benefits of Industry.

The following extracts from *Benefits of Industry*, an Address delivered before the inhabitants of Jamaica Plain, (Mass.) by S. G. Goodrich, Esq. July 4th, 1835, are not only well conceived and happily expressed, but precisely adapted to a Farmer's Journal.

I think you can see, in this slight sketch, the main causes of that character which I have attibuted to the inhabitants of our village. Circumstances early induced a life of industry. They could not get rich in a day by the rise of stocks, or the success of a voyage. No—they must toil to-day, to-morrow, and through the year. Toil, then, became their destiny—but was it not a happy destiny? When the sentence was pronounced upon the exiled inhabitants of Eden—*thou shalt eat thy bread with the sweat of thy brow*, there seems to have been relenting grace in the very malediction.

When man from Paradise was driven,
And thorns around his pathway sprung,
Sweet Mercy, wandering there from Heaven,
Upon those thorns bright roses flung.
Ay, and as Justice cursed the ground,
She stole behind, unheard, unseen,
And, as the curses fell around,
She scattered seeds of joy between.
And when the evils sprung to light,
And spread like weeds their poison wide,
Fresh healing plants came blooming bright,
And stood to check them, side by side.
And now, though Eden blooms afar,
And man is exiled from its bowers,
Still Mercy steals through bolt and bar,
And brings away its choicest flowers.
The very toil, the thorns of
Which Heaven in wrath for sin imposes,
By Mercy changed, no curses are—
One brings us rest—the other, roses.*

Toil, then, bodily toil, is no curse; it is a blessing. It is alike salutary to the body and the soul. It is ordained of Heaven, as giving vigor to one, and wholesome discipline to the other. Let no man spurn it—let no man deem himself degraded by it—let no man feel elevated by being in a situation which does not require it. No one is injured by toil—but thousands perish, and tens of thousands drag out lives of misery for want of it. Some of the greatest and best men who have lived, were men of toil. Washington was a farmer—Greene a blacksmith—and Sherman a shoemaker. The fathers of this village were men of toil—they practiced it habitually—and industry became with them a prominent virtue. Industry, then, plain homespun industry, practiced as much from principle as necessity, is the source of that honorable character which I have attributed to this village. I do not mean that accessary causes may not have lent their influence to secure the happy result; I only mean that industry is the main cause. The pursuits of the people, from the earliest time, have been such as to impress industrious habits upon them. This at least has been the case with the great number. If there have been any disposed to live without industry, the example of those around has brought them into unison with the rest. An idler among the busy soon feels himself out of fashion; and he is felt by others to be a note out of tune. He ceases therefore to be an idler, and the leaven of industry leavens the whole mass. Here, then, is the entire secret. We need not resort to the phrenologist. The people of Jamaica Plain are an industrious people. They are, therefore, sober, peaceful, independent, united.]

Do not say that I attribute too much importance to industry. If it were a proper occasion, it would be easy to show the connexion between this hardy virtue, and sobriety, peace, independence, and union. I must, however, content myself with the belief, that this intelligent audience, themselves examples of industry, are well apprised of the benefits which flow from a virtue they practice so well. Competence and wealth, the common results of industry, are by no means the greatest good which flows from it. The protection which it affords from temptation to vice—the calmness and contentment of mind which it begets—the spirit of union which it tends to diffuse over society, are among the higher gifts of this benefactor of the human race.

If, then, my friends, industry is a homely virtue, it is still worthy of all praise. Experience, religion, philosophy, alike inculcate it. Even nature herself reads us a frequent lecture upon it. Let us go, for a moment, from the haunts of men to the bosom of the quiet forest. Here we shall find no noisy sound of the mill, the hammer, or the saw. It is silent; but look around, and see what has been done, by the busy though still hand of Nature. See the rock—how artfully it is woven over with moss, as if to hide its roughness; and how is an object, of itself uninteresting, thus rendered beautiful? Look at the ragged banks of the brawling stream! See the tufts of grass, the spreading shrubs, and gaudy wild flowers that cover it, and thus turn into beauty the very deformity of the wilderness! Look down upon the valley, and see how the withered leaves, the mouldering branches of trees, the scattered stems, and other objects, witnesses of decay and death, are carpeted over by grasses and flowers! How beautiful, how ornamental, are the works of Nature, even in the wilderness and in the solitary place! She seems to decorate them all, as if each spot was a garden, in which God might perchance walk, as once in Eden; and she would have it fitly arrayed for his inspection.

And shall not man learn a homely lesson from this lecture in the woods? Will you look at Nature, and see her, with industrious fingers, weaving flowers and plants, and grasses and trees, and shrubs, to ornament every part of the earth, and will you go home no wiser for the hint? Will you go *home*—to that dear spot upon which the heart should shine, as the sun in spring time upon the flowers—and permit it to be the scene of idleness, negligence, and waste? Will you permit it to be a naked shelter from the weather, like the den of a wild beast? Will you not rather adorn it by your industry, as nature adorns the field and the forest.

If you say that this is somewhat fanciful, and should be regarded rather as illustration than argument, let it be admitted. Still, my friends, are not the works of nature designed to have an influence of this kind upon us? Why do we feel their beauty, and carry their images in our bosoms, but as a language in which our Creator would speak to us, move us, educate us? If the trembling string that is set in the wind, yields melody to the ear, shall we not listen to it? And if nature would thus become a monitor, shall we not learn of her? If she sets us an example, shall we not follow it? If she beautifies the dell, the vale, the slope, the hill—covering up what may offend, and displaying in rich colors and beautiful forms her fairy designs of leaves and flowers—shall we not imitate her? It seems to me no violent stretch of faith, to deem all this as meant for practical teaching to man. Nature is industrious in adorning her dominions; and man to whom this beauty is addressed, should feel and obey the lesson. Let him, too, be industrious, in adorning his domain—in making his home—the dwelling of his wife and children—not only convenient and comfortable, but pleasant. Let him, as far as circumstances will permit, be industrious in surrounding it with pleasant objects—in decorating it within and without with things that tend to make it agreeable and attractive. Let industry make home the abode of neatness and order—a place which brings satisfaction to every inmate, and which in absence draws back the heart, by the fond associations of comfort and content. Let this be done, and this sacred spot will become more surely the scene of cheerfulness, kindness, and peace. Ye parents, who would have your children happy, be industrious to bring them up in the midst of a pleasant, a cheerful, a happy home. Waste not your time in accumulating wealth for them; but plant their minds and souls, in the way proposed, with the seeds of virtue and true prosperity.

The excellence of industry may be illustrated by contrasting it with indolence. There is no person more truly unhappy, than one who is given up to indolence. Whether rich or poor, he is a wretch, who is wedded to indolence. It was the design of Him who made us, that we should be active, and he has always laid happiness in the paths of effort and exertion. He then who travels in the ways of indolence in search of happiness, always misses it. He is like a lazy fellow whom I once knew, who sat waiting at a woodchuck's burrow a whole day, expecting the animal to come out and be caught; but the brute was the wiser of the two, and went out another way.

Indolence may get to be a disease. A man, dressed in rags, haggard, and marked with misery, once approached a rich man, and begged for a few pence. "But why do you beg?" said the rich man. "I am afflicted with a disease," said the beggar, "and shame prevents my naming it to you." "Let us step aside," said the rich man, "and tell me your disease; if it is in my power, I will relieve you." They stepped aside, and the pauper opened his robe. But the rich man could could discover no evidence of disease. "Listen," said the beggar. "My disease does not show itself on the skin—it lurks in my bones—it infects my blood—it reigns over my nerves and sinews—it restrains my efforts—it paralyzes my body and mind—it makes me weak, imbecile, useless—it makes me a wretch—it makes me what you see me, a beggar!" "What is this horrid disease?" said the rich man. "It is INDOLENCE!" said the pauper.

And thus, while indolence brings disease and misery, industry brings health. "I pray you," said a poor man who was starving, to one who was fat and bloated with indulgence, "I pray you give me some bread, for my hunger is past endurance." "I would give all my wealth," said the voluptuary, "for your good appetite." The beggar, then, has the advantage of a man, who, in the midst of abundance, has lost the power of enjoying it. And the idle man loses this power, while the industrious have their perceptions quickened and their capacities enlarged, by their course of life.

Society is often spoken of, as divided into three classes—the high, the low, and the middling. These terms, I am persuaded, often bear a false signification, and are the foundation of infinite mischief. Wealth exerts a magical influence over the imagination; and those who possess it are honored with an epithet, which implies an enviable superiority of condition to the rest of mankind. But this is mere assumption, and that, too, in the face of fact and reason. Wealth is not happiness—it is a mere instrument—and generally fails to accomplish the end for which it was designed. In the hands of one who knows how to use it, and has that stern self-control which enables him to act according to knowledge, wealth is a blessing. But there are few men of this character. Most possessors of wealth are seduced by its blandishments from the straight and narrow way of peace; and that which Heaven gave for good, thus becomes the instrument of evil.

* These lines are part of a poem, which was written at the request of the author of "Pencil Sketches," for an annual, which will soon appear under her auspices.

Mildew on Grapes.

A gentleman of this village, who takes much interest in these things, informs us that he has discovered a *sure* remedy for mildew upon grapes. The mildew has been the great bane to the success of growing the more tender but delicious kinds of grapes in this quarter, and even the much praised Isabella suffers more or less by it. The gentleman above mentioned says that he last year discovered that his grapes began to mildew badly, that he had formerly tried sulphur and other remedies without success, and that he made the experiment of applying strong *soap suds* with a syringe to a few bunches, and these came to maturity plump, smooth and fair, while all the rest upon the same vine were so badly mildewed as to be unfit for use. Should this simple remedy prove effectual, our courage will again be revived in cultivating this delicious table fruit.—*Fredonia Censor.*